

## FIVE CHILDREN

### PERISH BY FIRE

Orphan Home, crowded with little ones, burns to ground.

### SEVEN ARE FATALLY BURNED

Many others are scorched and injured as they are hurried out.

### BODIES MAY BE FOUND IN THE ASHES

Buckner's Home Near Dallas, Tex., becomes a crematory for luckless inmates—the injured will largely increase the death list.

Dallas, Tex., January 15.—At a late hour tonight the boys' wing of Buckner's Orphans' home, five miles from the city, was destroyed by fire.

Five boys perished in the flames and seven others were injured, probably fatally. The dead are:

CARLOS JONES.  
BIRDIE BRITTON.  
MILTON BRITTON.  
MARTIN BRITTON.  
UNKNOWN CHILD.

In the confusion which reigned while the children were being hurriedly assisted from the building many were overlooked, and many were seriously burned.

The building, with all of its furniture, was entirely destroyed. The loss is not yet known.

### SHE CHOPS HER OWN WRISTS

FLORIDA WOMAN ATTEMPTS TO KILL HERSELF.

Blood from knife wounds is too slow and hatchet is used on her skull.

Pensacola, Fla., January 15.—Mrs. Weber, wife of Theodore Weber, an artist of considerable local note, attempted suicide a few minutes after noon today, while temporarily insane.

She cut both wrists with a knife and scissors, and not satisfied at the progress thus made, she took a hatchet and hacked the top of her head until she became unconscious.

Mrs. Weber first discovered her and physicians were summoned. It was found that there were numerous fractures of the outer part of the skull and a number of pieces have been removed. The inner lining of the skull remains whole and she may recover.

This is her second attempt at suicide, she having attempted to destroy herself six years ago.

### KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF

TENNESSEE HOTEL MAN CHOPS HEAD OFF WITH A KNIFE.

CAPTAIN P. C. KIDD DROPS DEAD.

After decapitating Mrs. Davies, Davies drives the long blade into his own body.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 15.—(Special)—Meager details have been received here of a horrible tragedy at Rugby, Morgan county, this state, the town founded by the late Thomas Hughes of England.

Davies, the proprietor of the Tabard Inn at that place, last night, in a fit of mental aberration, killed his wife, almost decapitating her with a butcher knife, and afterwards killed himself.

No details could be obtained owing to the remoteness of Rugby from telegraph stations, the nearest office being Robbins, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, which closes at 6 o'clock in the evening.

### MOONSHINERS KILL AN OFFICER

Deputy Marshal Bird shot to death by his prisoner's relatives.

Louisville, Ky., January 15.—A Lexington dispatch confirms the report of the killing of Deputy United States Marshal W. A. Bird in Breathitt county yesterday.

Bird had arrested Sam Nease for moonshining and was riding to Jackson with Nease on his horse behind him. Jacob Nease and Dan Farley, relatives of the prisoner, overtook the marshal and demanded that Nease be released.

Nease rolled off the horse and his relatives began firing on the officer. Bird returned the fire, but Jacob Nease shot him through the breast. Bird then shot Sam Nease in the leg, when his horse plunged into the river and swam across.

When the animal reached the bank Bird fell off dead. This was the third attempt that the moonshiners had made to kill him.

NEGROES WERE NOT LYNCHED  
PLAN TO USE THE HEMP PROVED A FAILURE.

Forsyth and White Confessed to the killing of Mrs. Rowland on Wednesday night.

Adams Park, via Macon, Ga., January 15.—(Special)—The reported lynching here of the three murderers of Mrs. Rowland turned out to be untrue. The three negroes were taken to Jeffersonville, Twiggs county, late in the evening and jailed. Their names are: Charles Forsyth and Robinson and Willis White.

Forsyth and White confessed, and while Robinson's statement was so conflicting he is held as a suspect. The coroner's jury and physicians failed to find the bullet that ended Mrs. Rowland's life.

Excitement here has subsided, but indignation is very high. The report has reached here that a crowd of about twenty-five men had planned to intercept the sheriff and take the prisoners, but the story lacks confirmation, and nothing can be learned at this hour.

CANTON, O., January 15.—Senator Sherman, who this afternoon authorized the Southern Associated Press to positively announce that he has accepted the portfolio of state, and ex-Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who will in all probability be in Major McKinley's cabinet, sat down at a table with the president-elect today. The other guest at luncheon was Senator Burrows, of Michigan.

Senator Sherman arrived at the house about an hour and a quarter before noon and left for Washington at 2 o'clock. He had a long talk with Major McKinley, and they discussed many men and measures.

The formation of the cabinet was the main topic of conversation. Senator Sherman said appointments and the organization of the work in his department would not be considered till after the inauguration of Major McKinley.

It is understood that the appointment of a first assistant secretary of state was not discussed today, but the gossip has it that John Russell Young, of Philadelphia, is under consideration. Senator Sherman was in excellent spirits, and seemed full of vigor.

The visit of ex-Governor Long, following so closely upon that of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is construed to mean he is not unwilling to accept a place in Major McKinley's cabinet. Senator Lodge assured Major McKinley there were no objections to the appointment of Governor Long on the part of the Massachusetts republicans and it may be deemed reasonably certain that he will be the New England member of the cabinet. Major McKinley and Governor Long had a long talk and the latter left for the east by way of Cleveland at 4:30 p.m. It is not thought that the particular place in the cabinet which is likely to be offered Governor Long has been determined. No tender of a portfolio was made today, Governor Long said he simply came to confer with Major McKinley.

It is added that the government, in taking such a serious step on the eve of McKinley's advent to office, wishes to clearly indicate that it acted spontaneously in going even beyond the powers vested by the cortes, for which the latter must grant a bill of indemnity.

The reforms will show to what extent the government is prepared to go in gradually preparing the colonies for autonomy without yielding the rights of Spain and parliament. It will also soon be seen that Spain is disposed to make sacrifices in connection with the Cuban budget.

The reforms will not be realized without seriously clashing with Spain's material interests. Spaniards look with impatience and anxiety to the effect the reforms will have in America.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED NEAR PITTSBURG.

Athens, Ga., January 15.—(Special)—A Georgia and Alabama freight train was wrecked last night near Pittsburg, Ala. Several cars were derailed.

Two white tramps were instantly killed and a third one will die of injuries. A broken brake beam is supposed to have caused the wreck.

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WHITE PASSES HIS HANGING DAY

Slayer of the Columbus Policemen May Hear Death Sentence Again.

Columbus, Ga., January 15.—(Special)—Henry White, sentenced to hang today for the murder of Policeman Jackson last October, was not executed on account of a motion for a new trial.

Judge Butts set the 30th of this month as the day for hearing arguments for a new trial of the case, and the appointment of that date was a supersedeas and prevented White's execution today.

If the motion for a new trial is refused on the 30th instant, White will be resented.

NEGRO BOYS OWN UP TO CRIME

Burglaries and Thieving Are Confessed by Prisoners in Jail.

Selma, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—Wyatt Blevins, Lewis Brooks, Arthur Sharp and Fred Sanders, four boys between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, were arrested by the police several days ago, and today confessed to twenty-two robberies and burglaries and to one case of purse snatching from a lady pedestrian.

They also confessed to a plot to kill Rob W. H. Williams, a prominent merchant, who is known to carry large sums of money on his person, which was avenged by their arrest.

This is her second attempt at suicide, she having attempted to destroy herself six years ago.

KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF

TENNESSEE HOTEL MAN CHOPS HEAD OFF WITH A KNIFE.

ACTIONEER OF THORNSHREBDS PASSES AWAY AT HIS MOTHER'S HOME.

Lexington, Ky., January 15.—(Special)—Captain Phil C. Kidd, the most noted auctioneer of thorsnshrebs in America, fell dead at 10 o'clock tonight at the home of his mother in this city, aged fifty-eight years.

TO SETTLE PRIMARY VOTERS.

Alabama's Democratic Executive Committee To Meet.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—Democratic executive committee of the state executive committee, which occurs in this city January 20th.

ROBOTS WANT TO KNOW WHO SHOULD VOTE IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

Various opinions are advanced here by democrats. It is contended by some that the state executive committee should decide in the matter, and the question should be left to the county executive committee to decide who is entitled to vote in the primary, as that body is better able to judge of qualifications of their voters than the state committee, and can better determine who is best qualified to vote.

It is contended by others that the state committee should settle the matter finally, which would be precedent for all committees over the state, because in several cities the gilders, or bolting democrats, hold the committee machinery of the county and try to get a majority in the primaries.

There are still others who are in favor of pulling the bars down and allowing all to vote in the primaries who will promise to support the nominee.

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DEFICIT RUNS INTO MILLIONS.

Champion Takes Ten Out of the Fifteen Games with Five Draws.

MOSCOW, January 15.—Lasker won the seventeenth and final game of the chess championship match in this city, a queen's gambit declined, after sixty-five moves, early this morning.

The final score was Lasker 10, Steinitz 5, drawn 5.

SUMMER HIGHLIGHTS

Treasury Shy \$6,860,963 for First Half January.

Washington, January 15.—The treasury deficit for the first half of January is \$6,860,963 and for the fiscal year to date \$44,763,963.

SHERMAN ACCEPTS STATE PORTFOLIO

SENATOR ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL BE IN THE CABINET.

DINES WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT

OHIO MAN SHOWS HIS HAND ON THE CUBAN QUESTION AT ONCE.

THINKS SPAIN WILL GRANT NEEDED REFORMS

ASSERTS THAT AN EXTRA SESSION WILL BE HELD AND SAYS THE SOONER IT COMES THE BETTER.

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The reforms will not be realized without seriously clashing with Spain's material interests. Spaniards look with impatience and anxiety to the effect the reforms will have in America.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT WILL ACT BEYOND POWERS.

Effect the Work Will Have in America Is Being Closely and Anxiously Watched.

London, January 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard confirms the statement that the Spanish government has decided to immediately effect reforms in Cuba.

It is added that the government, in taking such a serious step on the eve of McKinley's advent to office, wishes to clearly indicate that it acted spontaneously in going even beyond the powers vested by the cortes, for which the latter must grant a bill of indemnity.

The investigation of the charges against Judge Joel L. Sweat is finished.

All evidence is in hand upon which the investigation committee will determine whether impeachment proceedings shall be taken up by the senate.

When the committee assembled yesterday afternoon the judge made his final statement. It was a detailed account of the various incidents in which he has figured.

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REBELS TELL OF THE VARIOUS INCIDENTS IN WHICH HE FIGURES.

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## BUTLER MAKES ATOMS

Populist Senator Says He Will Crush the Minority.

## PRITCHARD WANTS 18 VOTES

Bolters Declare That They Will Never Return, but Their Ranks Are Decreasing.

Raleigh, N. C., January 15.—(Special)—At noon today Senator Butler met the committee of the populist bolters. A dramatic incident resulted. Butler told the committee that if the minority did not return and abide by the majority caucus, the latter would crush it to atoms and drive it from the party. Butler was asked this question:

"Suppose the majority caucus will not take this step?"

His instant reply was:

"Then I will take steps to do it myself."

Senator McCaskerry, chairman and spokesman of the bolters, said to Butler:

"If we are not given terms suitable to us, we will never go back. If these are your terms, we will never re-enter the caucus."

This was instantly carried to Senator Pritchard, of course.

There are now only seventeen of the bolters, as after midnight last night two of them, Dr. D. Read Parker and Senator Mardison, returned unconditional to the majority. It is said now that Senator Pritchard must have eighteen populist votes to be safe.

**Goodwin Congratulates Skinner.**

Congressman Skinner this afternoon received the following telegram from Congressman Goodwin:

"I congratulate you on your bold stand in favor of Senator Pritchard, whom I know to be a friend of silver and an enemy of democratic frauds. I trust that personal animosities will not be allowed to break up the successful co-operation of populists and republicans, for that means a return of democratic fraud, and persecution and a bad precedent for us throughout the south."

**Wants a New Party in the State.**

Hiram L. Grant, republican state committee man and a close friend of Senator Pritchard, said tonight:

"I favoring an administration party in North Carolina composed of republicans and friends of co-operation on state offices. I am willing to do this at the sacrifice of the ambition of any man nationally, whether republican or populist."

This means in so many words a division of state offices between republicans and bolting populists. Senator Pritchard said today:

**Sympathy for Cuba.**

"I do not know how the legislature will instruct me, but I am earnestly in favor of recognition of Cuban independence."

There will be a debate in the legislature tomorrow on a motion to make the sympathetic resolutions stronger than they are.

**Populists Nominate a Candidate.**

Raleigh, N. C., January 15, 12:30 a. m.—The populist caucus at midnight nominated Dr. Cyrus Thompson for senator on the second ballot. Thompson, Dockery, Mott, Hillman and Guthrie were voted for on the first ballot.

On the second ballot all except the first two were withdrawn. Thompson and Dockery received twenty-three and nine votes, respectively.

Senator Parker, of Randolph, one of the leaders who returned to the caucus last night, it is understood will vote for the nominee. It is not believed that Hardison, who went into the caucus with Parker, will desert Pritchard.

The situation virtually remains unchanged. Fourteen populists votes in addition to the republican vote, will elect Pritchard. It is claimed that at least eighteen will stand by him to the last.

At this hour there appears to be no reason for changing the prediction that Pritchard will be his own successor.

**MORE DAMAGE SUITS ARE FILED**

**Two of the Cahaba Bridge Victims Want Money.**

Birmingham, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—In the city court this morning two more suits were filed against the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company on account of the Cahaba river catastrophe of December 27th last.

The plaintiffs are William Gardner, who sues for \$10,000 injuries to himself, and W. T. Fields, administrator of Jennie H. Tibbs, who sues for \$40,000 damages for the death of the intestate.

Gardner alleges that he had three ribs broken.

In the circuit court J. H. Montgomery and Lane & White have entered suit for \$20,000 against the "Ellen N." in the name of J. M. Fancher, administrator, for the death of Wesley Tibbs, who was killed in the Cahaba river wreck. Wesley Tibbs was the husband of Mrs. Jennie H. Tibbs.

**Jurors Can't Find the Cause.**

Birmingham, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the Cahaba river bridge disaster has returned the following verdict:

"We, the coroner's jury on the 'inquest into the death of Andrew Bryson and others, find that the said Andrew Bryson and others, who died from injuries consequent on the failure of the Cahaba river bridge, in Bibb county, December 27, 1896, the jury further finds, after a diligent examination into the wreck of the bridge, and a careful consideration of the evidence before them, that they are unable to ascertain the cause of the failure of said bridge."

The jury further recommend to the honorable general assembly of the state of Alabama, now in session, that they pass such laws as will in future provide for some other mode of heating passenger trains than by coal stoves."

## ALDRICH DEFENDS ALDRICH

HOME OF THE REPUBLICAN POLITICIAN ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS.

Citizens Deny Truth of Charges Made by Congressman-Elect Plowman Against His Contestant.

Selma, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—The sensational charges in Hon. T. G. Plowman's reply to W. F. Aldrich's notice of contest for his seat in congress has caused considerable talk all over the district. The charges have brought forth strong resolutions from the citizens of Aldrich, the contestants home. The resolutions read in

part as follows:

"We, the undersigned white citizens of Aldrich, irrespective of party lines, request the privilege of replying in vindication of the fair name of our fellow townsmen. Mr. Aldrich has certainly not strengthened his cause by assailing the personal character of Mr. Aldrich and even breaking over the barriers of propriety and decency in his insinuation of the innocent ladies of his household."

"We do it but simple justice to denounce the slanderous assault made upon Mr. Aldrich, and to expose the malicious and unscrupulous nature of the malicious charges therein made reflecting upon him and family. W. H. Cobb, C. F. Robbins, P. U. Hopkins, C. N. Pritchard, C. Carpenter and fifteen others."

**LARGEST SOAP WORKS IN SOUTH.**

Factory Will Be Moved from Huntsville to Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—It is announced here today that the Huntsville soap factory has made arrangements to move its plant to Attala.

The capacity of the plant will be increased and the largest soap works in the south will be operated in Attala. Soaps are now more favorable than those in preceding months, showing a decrease of 15 per cent from December, 1895. The best December reports were by southwestern and southern roads, which show gains over December totals in 1895.

"Bradstreet's comparison of prices of 103 staple articles and products shows an interesting result. A series of years shows an upward tendency on the part of quotations during the last quarter of 1895. Advances during the last quarter of 1895 were conspicuous among most of the leading cereals, for live stock, meats, dairy products, some vegetables, hides, leather, wool, various grades of iron, copper, lead, brick, glass and spirituous liquors."

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**HANDLES DWIGHT COTTON MILLS**

Mayor Mitchell Retires from a Bank for Another Place.

Gadsden, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—R. A. Mitchell, recently resigned as president of the Queen City bank, took charge of the Dwight cotton mills, at Alabama City, today.

Mr. Mitchell is mayor of Gadsden, but will not resign his position as term expires in a few weeks.

The Dwight cotton mills is the largest in the state.

**LONG DISTANCE PHONE FINISHED**

Gadsden, Ala., Now Connected with Centre, Ala.

Gadsden, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—The Alabama and Georgia Long Distance Telephone Company completed its line to Centre today, a distance of sixty miles.

With the completion of this line Gadsden is in quick communication with every point of interest in northeast Alabama and completion of the proposed line to Rome will give this place connection with the eastern cities.

**DUN & CO. TALK HOPEFULLY.**

New York, January 15.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say tomorrow, in their weekly review of trade:

"The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1873, after several months of disappointment, because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, larger orders, resuming sales, expanding employment and business, leading to the market. The market still greater and lasting gain possible."

"There have been 475 business failures in the United States this week, compared with 488 last week, 412 in the second week of January, 1895, 378 in the like week of 1895 and as compared with 464 in the corresponding period of 1894."

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**HUNTSVILLE WANTS SEWERS.**

Chamber of Commerce Demands an Issue of Bonds.

Huntsville, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—At the regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce last night the matter of constructing a system of sewers was discussed for the issuing the bonds authorized by the legislature.

The Madison County Medical Society was quoted as saying that it was hazardous for the city to be without sewers.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the aldermen and request an immediate issuance of bonds to the authorized amount.

**CHIEF OF POLICE IS INDICTED.**

Alabama Grand Jury Finds Fifty Nine True Bills.

Gadsden, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—The city court grand jury, which adjourned this afternoon, reported fifty-nine true bills.

A breeze was created in the city by the finding of an indictment against T. W. Gilmore, chief of police, for killing George Harris, a negro, a few weeks ago.

There were so many circumstances surrounding the act that an indictment was not expected. Chief Gilmore was arrested today and admitted bail.

**TEXTILE MANUFACTURES ARE NOT ENCOURAGED.**

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## PRICES GROW BETTER

Has Been No Notable Change in Trade Features for the Week.

## QUOTATIONS TENDING UPWARD

In Some Products There Is a Slight Advance, but in Others the Reverse Occurs.

New York, January 15.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

"Except at a few southern cities, as reported last week, wholesale merchants throughout the country report no notable changes in trade features and few indications of improvement in the near future. Mercantile collections continue slow."

"Some jobbers at Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities report increased demand for dry goods, hats, shoes, hardware and groceries for spring delivery, but that in other lines business is very dull. Dealers in staples at cities in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina report a better demand for hardware and agricultural supplies compared with last week."

"Some jobbers at Boston are securing relatively fair orders. There has been no revival in textile circles, except increased purchases of wool at Boston by some of the larger manufacturers. Cotton goods continue depressed at first hands, with little prospect for improvement until after December."

"December gross railroad earnings are reported more favorable than those in preceding months, showing a decrease of 15 per cent from December, 1895. The best December reports were by southwestern and southern roads, which show gains over December totals in 1895."

"Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

"The banks secured only a small part of the new loans. The rapid accumulation of money in their vaults which was earning nothing at all finally brought them to a realization that their agreement to keep the call money rate up to 2 per cent could no longer be adhered to with advantage."

"Colonel Tutt stated that he had never seen the judge disqualify any way because of drinking, from serving on

they could obtain money from the trust companies, insurance companies and other large lenders at 1½ per cent. Accordingly they shifted their loans to a large extent; that is, they paid off the loans to the banks and then obtained new loans from the large lenders whose rates were ½ per cent lower."

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## SENATORS CAUCUS ON FREE SILVER

No Sincerity Is Said To Attach to the Movement.

## CHANDLER IS AT THE HEAD

Resolution Will Be Introduced by Him on Monday.

## BLACK-WATSON CONTEST IS SENT OVER

It Is Said That the Republicans Are Holding Off on Account of Pritchard.

Washington, January 15.—(Special Correspondence).—The republican senatorial caucus this morning was lightly attended despite the fact that it was known the international monetary conference resolution would be the matter discussed.

There were but fifteen present, and while different attempts were made to explain the small attendance, the fact is that the republicans are taking very little interest in the international conference proposition. Senator Chandler seems to be in earnest about it, but the rest of them regard it as simply a case of bunko, with Wolcott as the chief steerer.

They are perfectly willing to provide for a conference, believing it will do no harm and that it may soften the fall if the tariff does not bring prosperity, but they are not honest in their advocacy of the plan. The wording of the resolution providing for the conference was the special matter under discussion. There was an effort to change the term "free mintage," as it appeared, to "free and unlimited coinage."

This was not done, senators taking the position that one term meant the other and that the first term was that which had been used in providing for similar conferences. Chandler will introduce the resolution Monday.

The resolution is as follows:

"An act to provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any international monetary conference to be hereafter called."

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the opinion of the Senate and House of Representatives that the United States should determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view of securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals with free mintage at such ratio as may be agreed upon, and that no more commissioners to such international conferences, and for compensation of said commission and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the secretary of state, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of \$100,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated."

### The Watson-Black Case.

The Watson-Black case goes over until the 26th. It was to have been acted on by the election committee of the house, but members suggested they had not had opportunity to study the voluminous record and asked for postponement.

Some of the democrats on the committee are suspicious of the actions of the republicans in this case. It is suggested that the case is being held up until after the senatorial fight in North Carolina is settled and that if Watson's aid can be re-cured for Pritchard it may help him here.

Watson's advice to certain populists to be honest fusionists if they are to be fusionists at all is clearly a slap at Butler and in the interest of Pritchard, but he's against Butler on general principles and if his opposition will contribute to Pritchard's return it may have an effect upon the decision in his contest case.

### Senator Harris's Wife Ill.

Senator Harris, the veteran senior senator from Tennessee, has been called to his home in Paris by the news of the very serious illness of his wife.

Senator Harris is badly broken up over the news. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have been married over fifty years. The senator has himself been very feeble this session. He is nearly eighty years old; will reach that age in two weeks, and although he is in full retains the vigor of youth, the body is very weak.

### OH!.

### NOT DICKENS'S LONDON.

The Landmarks of the Metropolis Are Slowly Disappearing.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

The invasion of Dickens's London now in progress has for its field of operations that blind bi of squall territory in the very center of the metropolis, situated between the Strand and Fleet Street on the west and Holborn on the north. It includes Clare market and a great number of crazy tenements and slums which reasons of safety and sanitation would soon render uninhabitable. It was only the other day that the last of the "bulk-shops" was torn down, to long bygone days, and, as it was, as it was called, consisted of a broad board or bench in front of the shop window, which was partially protected by the overhanging pent roof. These old bulk houses made the bed of many a Grub street penny-a-liner; it is hard luck. Richard Savage in his unluckiest days often got a night's rest upon one of these, and from a drunken sleep into a sleepless night.

It is the Old Curiosity Shop which will be most lamented among the relics now in process of destruction. There are unromantic sticklers for fact who protest that the landmark long outlived the Old Curiosity Shop, the great novelist. But it is no use in recalling the tradition connected with the doomed building. If it is not the original curio shop, it is old enough and dilapidated enough to deserve the distinction, and nobody need begrudge it the honor during its remaining days of its existence. So, a few years ago, it threatened to collapse from mere decay, and Bruce Smith, the great scene painter, and a few others, effected its partial restoration simply on account of the tradition connecting it with the scene of Dickens's greatest stories.

Lovers of "Pickwick" will sorrow to learn that the original of "The Marples and Stumps" in whose parlor Mr. Pickwick told the story of the Queer Client, is also to disappear. It has never been settled whether Dickens had the George the Fourth tavern or the Black Jack in mind when he described the court, having in the good old days a vantage of being in the vicinity of Clare market and closely approximating to the back of New Inn." This description, supposing it to have been really founded on any particular building, mere nearly fits the George the Fourth tavern at the en-

trance to this sometimes Walhalla of rogues and vagabonds, Clare market, than the Black Jack next door. It is a corner building projecting over the narrow footway, and supported by posts that spring from the curbstones, the very house above and below in the neighborhood to be contrasted with the pretension. The Black Jack, to the contrary, is a very ordinary building, although its grimy frontage and heavily-sashed windows become interesting when it is known that from one of its first-floor windows Jack Sheppard, the darling of penny dreadfuls, escaped by jumping through the street with Jonathan Wild and his crew, stretching his bare hands.

It will no longer matter which building rightly enjoys the distinction of Dickens's notice, for both are going down before the march of improvement. Perhaps it is just as well, but even utilitarian America would protest long and loud against such "preserves."

### PLANTS UNDERNEATH THE MAIN

Some of the Plants That Grow in the Ocean's Depths.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Until a short time ago it was believed that at great depths in the ocean no organic life could exist, for no life penetrates there and the pressure of the water is very great. As a matter of fact, the pressure is so great that ordinary articles of wood are compressed to half their original size if lowered to a depth of 3,000 feet. If a human being were suddenly exposed to the pressure of the water at that depth he would be compressed to the thickness of a pencil.

At a depth of 10,000 feet would have a weight upon him equal to several hundred of the greatest and heaviest locomotives. There are depressions very much deeper, however, and soundings have been made establishing depths of more than 22,000 feet near the island of St. Thomas, in the Atlantic, and of almost 27,000 feet near the Japanese Islands. The pressure of the column of water of this height is simply stupendous still it has been shown that there is organic life even there.

Of course plants or living beings at this level are differently organized from those in higher regions of the ocean, but they exist in infinitely large numbers as everywhere else in the ocean, and the upper one goes the more rapidly and the forms of these plants are more varied and animals. Great forests of seaweeds cover the bottom of the ocean and reach from the greatest depths to the surface. In these forests primeval forests of the tropics. Spiders and worm-like animals of enormous size, infusoria, crabs, sea urchins, shells, crinoids, starfish, tunicates, and all manner of other living beings of all kinds find their food in the equally varied plant life of the deep sea. All the fish in the great depths of the ocean must be very voracious, for they all have wide mouths, dangerous teeth and immense stomachs.

Deep sea fish which were brought up in the deep sea dragnet invented by Prince Albert, of Monaco, were found to contain as much fat as any animal living.

Even the most experienced of these fisherman were astounded at the size of these fish. The most fertile acre of cultivated land is a sterile desert compared with one acre of the surface of the sea bottom.

### BOF. HERRMANN DIED POOR,

Although He Averaged at Least \$50,000 Year.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Conservative estimates place Professor Alexander Herrmann's net earnings in the last twelve years at \$600,000, and yet he died without leaving a dollar. His touts were always profitable, says The New York Herald, and, although his personal expenses were enormous, he would have accumulated a fortune if it had not been for his unfortunate speculations. He could make golden spurs from the most unexpected sources through his cardsharping, and he could make them disappear with equal facility in his private life.

There are few men who are able to make as much money as Herrmann did in an ordinary good season. He would leave the United States for six months, live as few princesses could afford to do, and return with \$50,000 in gold. During the last few years a judgment against him was worthless, as he owned no tangible property and he was swamped with debts.

He died in a private palace car for which he had agreed to pay Mrs. Langtry \$25,500. He always carried from five to eight beautiful horses with him, at an expense of probably \$300 to \$500 a week. When friends requested him with on this subject he would smile and make remarks between puffs of a cigarette.

"They pay for themselves in advertising. They are noticed everywhere, and talk makes business."

Nobody was greater advocate of advertising than he. Every chance that offered to get a line in the papers he seized and stories about his mysterious disappearance from his tricks were spread far and wide. He was willing to devote his time and to spend money on anything that would result in an advertisement.

His private railroad car cost him a \$100 a week, and he often had with him in addition a private horsecar, and when he astonished the hotel bills averaged easily \$150 a week. In addition to his great personal expenses he kept up an elaborate establishment in Whitestone, Long Island, where he delighted to entertain his friends. He took great pleasure in the yacht Fra Diavolo last summer, and had many charming parties with him up and down the coast. He started the boat for his season's work, paying a small sum in cash and giving notes indorsed by his wife for the balance. As these notes were not met on maturity he returned the yacht to the original owner.

Professor Herrmann returned from a European trip fifteen years ago so poor that he had to ride many of his wife's jewels, and soon afterwards started for a tour of Mexico, the West Indies and South America, and on his next appearance here his capacious pockets were lined with money. An era of disastrous speculations followed. He went into several ventures with Richard S. Newcombe and lost at least \$50,000. Then he leased from James L. Nixon and started a theater in Philadelphia for thirty weeks at a rental of \$1,000 a week. He lost just about the amount of his rent each week until he asked George W. Lederer to relieve him of the burden, and Mr. Lederer disposed of the lease to Nixon & Zimmerman for \$100 in cash.

He then got \$30,000 in two years through his own work and his partnership with Mr. Lederer in "The Man-Atlantics," a show which he and Nixon put up in New York. He arranged to build a theater in Brooklyn, through which he expected to live a life of comparative ease. So, he had spent \$20,000 the place was condemned by the building department and he could not carry the school to a successful issue.

He was passionately fond of the excitement of dabbling in stocks, and a large proportion of his earnings eventually went to brokers. He liked to go to Wall street and to enter into the exchange by his tricks, but it was costly.

The supreme importance of purifying the blood, and the peculiar efficacy which Hood's Sarsaparilla has in this direction makes it the medicine of modern times. It positively cures catarrh.

## HIS LOVE LETTERS PUT IN EVIDENCE

### Carson-Roberts Breach of Promise Suit

Begun in Court.

### PLAINTIFF SHOWS FAMILY TREE

Her First Husband Was One of General J. B. Gordon's Sharpshooters.

### A GRAND NIECE OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL

Ex-Senator Roberts's Letters Indicate That He Was in Love with the Complainant.

ALSATIAN BREAKS HIS NECK IN A DROP OF TWO FEET.

Richt Gets Drunk and Meets His Death in a Stable Shed—Was a French Soldier.

FATAL FALL FROM BEER KEG

Savannah, Ga., January 15.—(Special).—The suit of Mrs. Charlotte B. Carson, of Auburn, Ala., against ex-State Senator William Roberts, Sr., of Valdosta, for \$25,000 damages for breach of promise, was begun in the United States court today.

The courtroom was crowded with spectators, who were kept aroused by the interesting testimony and especially the love letters of Mr. Roberts to Mrs. Carson, which were aired before the court and which were married.

Mrs. Carson, who was born in Virginia, stated in her testimony that she is a grand-niece of Chief Justice Marshall, of the United States supreme court, and her husband, J. P. Carson, was a captain of General John B. Gordon's famous sharpshooters, who captured Fort Sedgwick when Grant was closing in around Lee at Petersburg. She spoke of her meeting with Mr. Roberts, and the fact that he practically proposed to her on his first visit. He professed to be very much in love, she said, and on the occasion of his second visit to her at Cordele wanted the marriage ceremony to occur at once, going so far as to send for a preacher.

She objected to such haste. She said he seemed to be sincere in his profession of love and affection. She admitted having sent her son-in-law, Mr. Bivins, to Valdosta to look into Mr. Roberts's record, and found it as he represented, that he was worth about \$25,000, and stood high in the community.

HOW HAVANA COULD BE TAKEN

One Fleet of 150 Guns Too Strong for Spain's Squadron.

From The New York Herald.

What would be the tactics of the American admiral who might be called upon to make an attack upon Havana with a fleet?

Without suggesting that such an event is within the range of possibility, The Herald presents herewith a bird's-eye view of the harbor and surroundings of the Cuban capital of so-called rebel sympathizers, a legal point that has been sprung by the foreign property owners, especially the Americans, who own large properties in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, which will surely lead to complications and claims on the Spanish government.

Weyler distinctly states in his decree that those who wish to remain on their properties must exhibit the last tax bill paid. Now, it is a recognized law that taxes are only levied on productive industries, and these planters have not been able to work on account of the abnormal conditions in the provinces since Gomez's invasion in December, 1895. No taxes have been collected since that time, the government tacitly admitting such unusual circumstances; or being powerless to collect them because the rebels were in possession of the country, did not press their collections, consequently no taxes have been paid in the country since the date mentioned. Besides that, Weyler has officially ordered that no sugar crop should be made, and now he wants the sugar planters to pay taxes on an industry which they have not been able to produce. The legal absurdity can readily be seen.

It is well known that while the entrance to the harbor of Havana is narrow, the commanding positions for guns, the city itself is wholly within range of ships out at sea. Of course, no bombardment for the sake of destroying the city, would be permitted by public sentiment in the United States. But inasmuch as flesh and choleric Spaniards have succeeded in laying Havana in ashes in case of war between the United States and Spain, it is worth while to show how vulnerable Havana is to a simultaneous attack.

The forts guarding the entrance to Havana are more imposing in appearance than they are dangerous in reality. Morro castle is wholly within range of ships out at sea. Of course, no bombardment for the sake of destroying the city, would be permitted by public sentiment in the United States. But inasmuch as flesh and choleric Spaniards have succeeded in laying Havana in ashes in case of war between the United States and Spain, it is worth while to show how vulnerable Havana is to a simultaneous attack.

Marion Erwin will continue to read the defendant's love letters when court convenes tomorrow morning, and the defendant also has some from her which he will introduce.

Why the Plaintiff Sues.

Mrs. Carson alleges in her petition that she is a resident of Auburn, Ala., though up to September, 1885, previous to the filing of her petition, she was a resident of Cordele, Ga.

William Roberts, Sr., is a resident of Valdosta, Lowndes county, and was at the time this suit was filed the state senator from his senatorial district.

Mrs. Carson alleges that the defendant began paying her marked attention in the autumn of 1884, while she was in the hospital recovering from an operation, having an ancient appearance. Opposite Morro castle, at the entrance to La Punta de Little or no account as a castle, is the castle of its own, on the front, is the Queen's battery, mounting four old and ineffective guns. Still further to the westward, however, is the Santa Clara battery, which contains two modern high power breech loading rifles, and which is doubtless intended for a considerable addition.

Havana harbor is like a purse with a big mouth and a small bottom. There is more than thirty feet of water in the channel and up the harbor a long distance. But it would not be necessary to force the entrance of this harbor to destroy everything in the city.

The forts are waste and abandoned, the bushes and trees burnt, and the yellow and decayed leaves strewn by the wind, as far as drawn from the mother earth, pained and anguished at the folly of men; the huts destroyed, the stone houses, in other times happy homes, converted by the hands of the rebels and Spanish alike into heaps or ruins, the black and fallen walls of which, covered with lichen, only serve as a refuge for the lizards and owls; the cane fields dried up and covered with bushes by the ravages of fire; the towns—the authorities of which are making great efforts to remedy the necessities of the residents—full of people of poor families, who daily troop down from the hills attenuated by hunger and emaciated by the fevers in such a way that they resemble skeletons risen out of their tombs to appear before the final judgment; to the right and left of the road, as much as the train winds its rapid march, the traveler observes with painful anguish the desolation and ruin within the inextinguishable poetry of these exuberant fields, always green with the eternal verdure of spring, as if God, with His eloquence, would point to us that the beauty which surges from His bountiful will.

These ships carry the following armament:

Twelve 13-inch, eight 12-inch, eighteen 10-inch, forty-four 8-inch and seventy 6-inch, a total of 150 heavy guns. Army artillery assert that one gun on shore is as much as five guns on shipboard, but even admitting this, the total of this extreme claim, the United States fleet would quickly silence the shore batteries around Havana, for it is understood that there are not as many as thirty modern heavy guns in position in that neighborhood.

Another potent factor in an attack on Havana is the Vesuvius gun. This little craft could be crushed by a shell of almost any size, for she has no armor. But if she could approach within a mile of Morro castle, under cover of the Indiana or the Massachusetts, the three dynamite aerial torpedo throwers could destroy the fort and all its garrison in a few minutes. The terrible effect of the explosion of these projectiles of nitro-gelatin would be almost equivalent to an earthquake, and if the Vesuvius there would be little left of the surrounding buildings or forts.

It is improbable, therefore, that Havana could withstand an attack by the United States.

MR. SIMON BORG IN AUGUSTA.

New York Millionaire Closeted with C. R. & C. Stockholders.

Augusta, Ga., January 15.—(Special).—Simon Borg, the New York millionaire banker, spent today in Augusta with his attorney in consultation with local brokers and bankers with whom he has business connections, and with owners of stock in the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroads.

The organization of the company and execution of the line was the subject of the conference.

MACON BASEBALL MEN AT WORK

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# 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 16, 1897.

## Currency Reform.

The New York World is somewhat surprised that any of its readers should still remain in ignorance of the real meaning of the phrase "currency reform." It says that such ignorance reveals "a curious lack of information," and then proceeds to show what it means by "currency reform." As the Constitution recently begged The World to relieve the phrase from the charge of vagueness, it is perhaps due to our readers that we should lay before them in brief shape the sort of "currency reform" that our metropolitan contemporary stands ready to endorse.

The World says that there are in existence three hundred and forty-five million dollars of greenbacks, and "when ever one of them is presented for payment the treasury must redeem it with as many dollars in gold as it calls for." This is not true as to the law, as our readers well know; and it was not true as to the construction of the law until Charles Foster, Harrison's secretary of state, surrendered the treasury to the New York banks. But let this pass.

The World goes on to show how the greenbacks and the treasury notes of 1890 are used to draw gold out of the treasury, and declares that "the first and greatest step toward currency reform is the retirement of the greenbacks when once redeemed, and the substitution for them of some form of currency which shall contract and expand in volume according to the varying needs of business, and shall at the same time be always and certainly at par with the gold coinage of the country."

This, the World says, is the supreme need. "There is need also to reorganize our coinage that the silver dollars shall be in some way maintained in circulation at their face value without being a menace to the stability of our currency or to the integrity of the nation."

"The integrity of the nation" is good, very good. It has the twang of a refrain from one of Gilbert's comic operas. But if the phrase has served to relieve the tension of The World's mind, or to make the strain more endurable, it has served a good purpose. Nevertheless, if our contemporary will look over its spectacles at its explanation of "currency reform" it will have no trouble whatever in discovering that the plan it proposes is as vague and as undefined as the phrase it interprets. The one definite proposition is the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes—about \$500,000,000 in all.

All the rest is vaporous, hazy, dim, unsatisfactory. The World says that there should be substituted for them some form of currency which shall be of varying volume, and which shall be always at par with gold. Here, then, is a proposition to refer the trouble of the government to the banks—the issue of bank notes in place of greenbacks and treasury notes, and with no larger stock of gold with which to redeem them.

Does not our contemporary clearly perceive that one of two things must inevitably happen when the responsibility is transferred to the banks? The currency must be contracted to a point where there will be no difficulty in obtaining gold in which to redeem it; or, (2) the banks will be compelled to suspend specie payments whenever there is a large demand for gold, and we shall then have a vast amount of depreciated currency on our hands.

The World should bear in mind, when pronouncing dogmatically in favor of this or that plan of currency reform, that we have not yet established the gold standard. We are approaching it, but we have not yet reached it. It should also bear in mind that there is no objection in any quarter to the gold standard per se. All objections are based entirely on the fact that the stock of gold is too small to afford a basis for an amount of currency sufficient to enable the people to progress toward prosperity.

But if, as is claimed by some (The World probably among them), the quantity of money in circulation has no effect on commerce, trade, business and prices, it can make no difference whether anything is substituted for the greenbacks and treasury notes, or whether the volume of circulation is maintained or cut in half.

This apart, however, the currency that is substituted for the greenbacks and treasury notes will have to conform in volume to the stock of gold available, or it will have to be irredeemable paper. Contraction is an inevitable and a necessary step toward the gold standard, but it is only a step.

For, after the currency has been contracted to the point of easy redemption, another difficulty will have to be overcome before it can be said that we have reached the gold standard. This difficulty is the silver dollars that have been issued under the auspices of the government. Even after the greenbacks

and treasury notes have been canceled, the government will have held itself in readiness to exchange gold dollars for the silver dollars on demand.

So that, if the issue and redemption of currency is, as some claim, a definite part of the banking business, and a part of the functions of government, then the silver dollars will have to be retired and canceled. The World, indeed, refers to the silver dollars, saying that they must be "in some way maintained in circulation at their face value without being a menace to the stability of our currency, or to the integrity of the nation." This is vague and unsatisfactory, especially from the standpoint of those who have made a new religion of the money question, worshiping and singing hymns to "parity." According to the teachings of these worshipers there are only two ways of disposing of the silver dollars as a menace: one is to redeem them in gold on presentation; the other is to retire them.

The suggestions we have thrown out are sufficient to show that The World's ideas of currency reform are vague and vaporous. When the Editor has time we trust he will go into the subject more confidently and inform his readers precisely what should be done.

## Mr. Eckels Again.

Mr. Eckels, the compatriot of the treasury, has such a knack of advertising himself, and such a thirst for notoriety in small as well as in large matters, that we feel there is something wanting when a week passes and the press dispatches do not lay before the public some flippant or flamboyant statement over his signature, or some declaration made to a reporter.

We feel this way so keenly now that, for consolation, we shall have to turn back and refer to a statement Mr. Eckels recently made to The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, a publication designed to sound the notes of prosperity in the south, and to keep the world informed as to our progress.

The Manufacturers' Record thought so highly of Mr. Eckels's statement that, without subtlety to it any formal examination or analysis, the editor made haste to furnish it to the press agents, and it appeared in the dispatches last Thursday.

According to this statement, Eckels is of the opinion that because the southern banks held larger reserves on the 17th of December than on the 6th of October, therefore the money of the south has been brought forth from its hiding places since the election.

But Mr. Eckels should know, if he did not, that very little of the cotton crop had been gathered on the 6th of October, and that practically all of it had been gathered and marketed by the 17th of December. It is safe to say that more debts are paid in the south, including those due the banks, between October 6th and December 17th than during any other period of three months. Those dates include the time when the farmers, the country store-keepers and a large number of retail merchants in the towns, settle their debts and even things up in their business.

Now, the fact that money has remained in the banks, helping to pile up reserves, instead of taking the shape of loans and flowing back into the channels of trade, is proof positive that Mr. McKinley's claim to be the advance agent of prosperity has taken no deeper hold on the minds of our people than it has on the minds of people in other sections of the country.

Money is easier to get, and that is a blessing for those who are compelled to borrow to meet maturing obligations; but the men who desire to borrow for the purposes of investment are conspicuously absent from the bank counters, and if they were to appear there, what prudent banker would be willing to loan money on long time under present conditions?

The fact is that Mr. Eckels and all who sought to give victory to the republicans may as well face the fact that the election of Mr. McKinley has not only not restored prosperity, but has made some of the conditions distinctly worse.

This is the reason The Constitution has been devoting a good deal of its editorial space recently to articles urging the republicans to make haste in putting into operation the remedies which they pledged themselves to apply. It is true that we have urged in vain, and it is equally true that thousands of people who endorsed the republicans in November have lost all confidence in either the ability or the desire of the victorious party to give the country relief. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Mr. McKinley's supporters are pledged to do something, and The Constitution will continue to protest against their apparent purpose to shirk the responsibility which they sought.

## A Deserved Tribute.

One of the fairest newspapers in the country is The Washington Post. Although a staunch supporter of the republican nominee in the late presidential campaign, The Post is not blind to the fact that patriotism exists among democrats as well as among republicans.

In commenting upon the announcement that Senator George C. Vest, of Missouri, will succeed himself in the United States Senate, The Post observes:

Mr. Vest is now concluding the eighteenth year of his service in the august body of which he is a member, and to say that service has been rendered with a sense of duty and patriotism is to say no more and no less than the truth. He is in the most intimate sympathy with his constituents, as with his party in general. He is an eloquent and courageous expounder of democratic principle and policy. He practices sincerity and he despises hypocrisy. He is the anti-slavery man of the nation, a stalwart party man, an advocate of party organization and party discipline, he both defends and practices the doctrines of true democracy. The world loves a brave and bold and genuine man, and so it happens that George C. Vest, in this world's greatest department, is the man who, in the estimation of all who know him well, we congratulate Missouri upon. We congratulate Mr. Vest upon this tribute of grateful recognition from the people he has served so faithfully.

While these words are generous, coming from a newspaper which differed so widely from the views of Senator Vest in the late campaign, they are also just,

inasmuch as they describe the splendid leadership and towering patriotism of the Missouri senator. While the south has many able representatives in Washington, she has none in whose fidelity she reposes greater confidence than Senator Vest.

## A Judicial Patriarch.

The contemplated retirement from the United States supreme court of Justice Stephen J. Field, who has now reached the age of four score years, naturally directs attention to his long period of service on the bench.

Justice Field received his appointment to the supreme court from President Lincoln in 1863. For nearly thirty-four years, therefore, he has been a member of our highest judicial body; and to say that he has been a tireless worker during that long interval of time is to employ the use of a very mild expression.

His great energies of mind and heart have been freely, almost unremittingly, devoted to the service of the public, and if ever a man deserved rest, after the cares of a varied and exacting career, that man is Justice Stephen J. Field.

CHARLES H. SMITH.  
Cartersville, Ga., January 13.

## ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### A Lost Post.

The Constitution would be glad if some of its numerous readers could answer the inquiry following, about the life and works of Thomas Holley Chivers, a Georgia poet often quoted, but of whom there is no accessible date:

Editor Constitution—I am searching for a lost poet. Have had several letters inquiring about Dr. Thomas Holley Chivers. He wrote many poems, many of which are in the forties. From A. W. Steedman, N. C., writes that Edmund Clarence Stedman says his poems very much resemble his. Poems were rehearsed by Bayard Taylor and Swinburne, and others of like. And yet his name is not to be found in any dictionary of authors or poets. Who can tell us anything about this Georgia poet.

CHARLES H. SMITH.  
Cartersville, Ga., January 13.

### An Old Soldier's Gun.

Mr. J. L. Neal, of Milledgeville, Ga., wants to know the whereabouts of an armament Sharp's rifle, upon the stock of which is plainly cut the name: "J. L. Neal, Company B, Anderson's brigade, Longstreet's corps."

He has learned that his gun was sent to Georgia after he was wounded in East Tennessee, on the 17th of January, 1864.

### A Charmed Life.

Mr. C. E. Pyron, of McGee, Tenn., tells the story of the charmed life of Ed Bradbury, who recently died in that place. His death was caused by a wound received during the late war. Mr. Bradbury seemed to have a charmed life. It is supposed that he was the only man that received a wound like that, and did not kill him instantly.

A man shot from the enemy's gun penetrated his heart, but did not kill him. He crawled to a fence, and, with his hands at the back of the jaw, he was leaning his head over or the ball would have passed through the brain, causing instant death. Strange to say, that Mr. Bradbury got over this in the course of time, and he came to McGee, Tenn., from Virginia or West Virginia twenty years ago, following the brick mason's trade, and, under his health got so bad he had to give it up. Two years ago he suffered a lingering illness, and became financially embarrassed. His friends thought his disease proceeded to take up a collection to buy his burial robe. In a few days Mr. Bradbury began to improve, and in a few weeks he was up and wore his burial suit and several more out. He clerked for a year or so for Mr. Sam Thompson, who runs a general merchandise store at McGee, Tenn., and four years ago he was appointed to the post of mail carrier, which position he held up to a month ago, when his health got so bad he had to resign. He was also in business in a grocery store at that place with C. E. Pyron as partner. A week or so ago he sold his stock in the store, and left instructions that his burial expenses were paid by his wife and family that took care of him to have when he left. Mr. Bradbury had two brothers and a sister came across from England, when quite small, and it is said that he was engaged to a young lady at the time of the war. She begged him not to go; he went, promising to return and get her. After receiving the wound he never went back, but being true to his first love, never married. He has a sister and brother somewhere in the United States. His sister is at Canton, O., and his brother in West Virginia.

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## SANITARY GUARDIANS

The Board of Health Organizes for the Coming Year.

## DR. J. F. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT

Dr. F. W. McRae Is Re-elected Secretary Over His Earnest Protest. Board as It Now Stands.

The new board of health met last night and organized for the ensuing year.

Dr. J. F. Alexander was elected president, and Dr. F. W. McRae, secretary. The newly elected secretary arose to make a speech and while he was endeavoring to give a reason why he should be excused from further duty, he was unanimously elected.

"We have no time for speeches, doctor," remarked Dr. Cooper.

The new board is as follows:

Dr. J. F. Alexander, Dr. F. W. McRae, Dr. J. C. Avary, Captain J. A. Miller, Dr. H. P. Cooper, Mayor Collier and Judge R. T. Dorsey.

In the report of Chief Inspector Veal it was shown that there were four deaths from scarlet fever, one from diphtheria, and one from typhoid fever since the first day of January. The department had been required to remove 161 dead animals in the past fifteen days.

A proposition was submitted from the Southern Live Stock Insurance Company to insure the horses of the health department. The rate was 7½ per cent for a year on three-fourths value of the stock, the company to furnish a veterinary surgeon free of charge. It developed that the department lost last year fourteen horses, which cost about \$800, and there was no insurance. To insure all the stock would entail a cost of about \$1,900 a year. The matter was referred to the following special committee: Messrs. Veal, Miller and McRae.

A petition was presented from William Rogan for exemption from making a connection with the public sewer on the ground that he intended to put up new buildings at an early day on his property at the corner of Marietta and Pine streets. He closed his appeal with the statement that he had lived in Atlanta since 1867 and never before had asked a single favor from the city. Upon this, remarkable showing Dr. Cooper moved quickly that the petition be granted, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. M. E. Thompson, a widow living at No. 288 East Hunter street, has given sixty days' time in which to make sewer connections.

The city of Tallapoosa asked Atlanta to loan it a sanitary inspector. The request was declined.

The quick and peaceful manner in which the board of health dispatches business is in strong comparison to some other city bodies. Remarking upon this Dr. Alexander said: "We are strictly business here. We have affairs to look after which affect the public welfare and we are trying to do this in the best possible way. There is never any friction in any of our meetings."

Dr. Alexander's re-election was a testiment of the high regard in which he is held by the members of the board. He has given the city valuable service and has been untiring in his efforts to look after the city's sanitary affairs.

In Dr. McRae the board has a most efficient secretary and his re-election was made over a protest which he attempted to make, but when the board would not listen to it, he has been zealous in his work and has given Atlanta excellent service.

## TARAL SEES ATLANTA.

The Famous Jockey Takes a Ride with Jack Dowling.

Yesterday afternoon Manager Jack Dowling, who had charge of the recent horse races held in Atlanta, took Fred Taral, the famous jockey, for a ride through the city.

Dowling and Taral are old friends and while they drove to the principal points of interest yesterday they talked of old times and spent a pleasant afternoon.

The pair visited Mr. Joe Thompson's Brookwood farm and looked at the stock raised by Mr. Thompson. They then drove to Piedmont park, where Taral inspected the race track. He was well pleased with the facilities.

He was very pleased with the stable in the forestry building and the exercising space caught his experienced eye. The place was one of the best stables of the kind in this country, he said, and he seemed surprised that races here had not been more successful financially.

After leaving the track the two racing stars visited the stables of the larger livery stables in the city and Taral was shown where mules are sold by the hundreds. He was surprised that Atlanta was such a large mule market.

## TRUE BILL AGAINST POLICEMAN.

Gilfoyle, Who Killed a Negro, Indicted for Murder.

Savannah, Ga., January 15.—(Special)—Policeman Joseph J. Gilfoyle, who shot and killed Levi Rutledge on Christmas, was indicted for murder.

He was trying to arrest Rutledge for some offense when the negro pulled a pistol on him. The coroner's jury acquitted him, but a warrant was sworn out and the case was presented to the grand jury.

The true bill found this afternoon was a great surprise to those who know the circumstances of the case.

## SENATE PASSES BIG BOND BILL.

Contestant for Tennessee Governor Must Give \$25,000 Security.

Nashville, Tenn., January 15.—(Special)—The bill requiring the contestants for the governor to give \$25,000 bond to secure the costs was passed by the senate today by a vote of 23 ayes to 8 noes.

Mr. Hurt was the only democrat voting against it. The bill was at once signed by the governor and is now a law.

The house spent the day discussing a bill authorizing the penitentiary commissioners to lease convict labor to manufacturers.

## IS A PRESIDENT'S GRANDSON.

United States Consul to Demarara Visits His Old Home.

Bristol, Tenn., January 15.—(Special)—Hon. Andrew Johnson Patterson, United States consul to Demarara, British Guiana, and his wife, who arrived in New York a week ago, are now visiting in East Tennessee. They expect to return to the consular office in Demarara.

Mr. Patterson is a grandson of the late President Johnson, and his mother, the only surviving member of the Johnson family, resides at the old Johnson home in Greeneville, Tenn.

Mr. Patterson's wife was formerly Miss Mattie Barker, of Washington county, this state. She was private secretary to Governor Taylor during his last term as chief executive of the state.

## Woman and Society

Those Atlanta ladies who may be present at the congress of mothers meeting in Washington next month will probably hear many arguments as to the proper care that should be taken of the poor children in large cities. An interesting article on the subject comes from Elizabeth Ellsworth, who says, among other interesting things:

"In many of the European cities the problem has been attacked with varying success. It has been a problem on the other side of the ocean for a longer period than in this country, of the enforced absence of the mother, as well as the father, of the household."

"M. Godin established three huge buildings, which are called familiaries. The most important of these is located near the little city of Guise, in the department of Aisne, some forty miles to the north of Paris. This familiary is nothing more than a school for the poor."

"Miss Mary Kermode, who has recently returned from a pleasant holiday cutting, is quite ill at her home, No. 505 Capital avenue."

Miss Mary Kermode has returned to the city.

Miss Mary Florence Ormond has recently returned to the city, after having spent several months with relatives in Kansas City.

**IN HONOR OF MRS. J. H. MOORE**

**PRESIDENT OF LADIES AUXILIARY ENTERTAINED.**

Many Guests Were Present and the Occasion Was a Most Enjoyable One—Mrs. Moore Leaves.

The local division of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Order of Railway Conductors entertained the order at the Kimball last evening. The occasion was an elegant banquet, and it was in honor of Mrs. J. H. Moore, of Toledo, Ohio, who is the president of the second division of the auxiliary.

The guests began to assemble at the hotel as early as 8:30 o'clock and the parlors were utilized as a reception room.

At 9 o'clock the assemblage, consisting of fifty ladies and gentlemen entered the cafe, where Mr. Scoville had prepared an elegant repast. Those who were present lingered until a late hour over the table and the evening was passed with much jollity and pleasure.

The officers of the local auxiliary under whose direction the banquet was managed, are: President, Mrs. W. G. Gaar; vice president, Mrs. J. W. Rose; secretary, Mrs. D. S. Scoville; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Cannon; junior sister, Mrs. J. W. Humphries; guard, Mrs. W. C. Cole; chairman of the executive committee, Mrs. J. A. Hobbs; delegate, Mrs. D. S. Walras; alternate, Mrs. C. V. Rainey.

The ladies did all in their power to make the occasion a success and that they succeeded is evident from the many compliments given to the splendor of the occasion last evening. They were untiring in their efforts to make the affair a grand success and much credit is due to them.

Mrs. Moore arrived in this city only yesterday. She is making a tour of the country in this section of the country in the interest of her order and has done good work.

She is a woman of commanding ability and made many friends in all of the cities which are fortunate enough to receive a visit from her.

She is not a stranger to the railroad people of this city, as she was here two years ago when the Order of Railway Conductors held its convention here. She is not certain just when she will return to her home, but it will not be before several weeks.

**FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.**

**Mrs. Ellen Wright Cohen, of Augusta, Laid to Rest.**

Augusta, Ga., January 15.—(Special)—The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Wright Cohen took place from her late residence this afternoon and was very largely attended.

**Henry T. Goodhue, Gadsden, Ala.**

Gadsden, Ala., January 15.—(Special)—Henry T. Goodhue, of Gadsden, died here today after an illness of several months. He had been a prominent citizen for many years and was recognized as one of the best business men in Gadsden. He was the son of Professor A. B. Goodhue, of Howard college, at Birmingham, and a brother of Hon. A. E. Goodhue, of this city. The funeral will occur tomorrow at the Kimball.

**Gibson Pictures Next Week.**

Great interest is being manifested in the Gibson living pictures that are to be presented in Atlanta next Thursday evening.

The various illustrations of the popular artist are selected with an appreciation of the most striking among them and Atlanta's prettiest women have consented to wear demi-evening toilets.

The fact that the Kimball house balloons will be slant toward the stage would render anything like a Gainsborough hat with nodding plumes a subject of general criticism.

**Gossip of Society.**

Miss Anna Howard, the lovely and popular Atlanta young lady who went to New York recently to secure the best advantages in vocal training, has gone at once to a high stand in musical circles there. She has been in New York nearly two months and her superbly sweet voice has attracted a great deal of attention. She has been paid a very marked compliment by the best musical critics of the city and is now regularly connected with St. Mary's Episcopal church on Fifth avenue. This is one of the leading and most fashionable churches of the city and those who sing for it are among the most gifted and cultured vocalists of the country. Miss Howard's sweet and sympathetic voice is well remembered in Atlanta.

Dr. Alexander's re-election was a testimony of the high regard in which he is held by the members of the board. He has given the city valuable service and has been untiring in his efforts to look after the city's sanitary affairs.

The tableau will be the event in next week's social calendar and the ladies attending are requested to wear demi-evening toilets. The fact that the Kimball house balloons will be slant toward the stage would render anything like a Gainsborough hat with nodding plumes a subject of general criticism.

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## Styles Change

In jewelry as regularly and radically as in anything else. Many women discard the last year's settings of their diamonds as promptly as they do the sleeves of their bodices that have become passé.

The most casual observer of personal adornments knows how old-fashioned and out of harmony today are the ornate and elaborate mountings our grandmothers affected in former years.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall Street, have in their factory all the artistic human skill and mechanical facilities for mounting precious stones according to prevailing tastes. If old family jewels are in your possession, and you want them reset in modern designs consult that progressive firm.

They originate new effects in mountings or execute your own ideas.

Experience and genius are required to prevent the setting from obscuring the refractive properties, or shutting out the light of the natural brilliancy of the gems.

J. P. Stevens & Bro. guarantee the beauty and durability of all their work in this line.

don't  
be fooled

by alluring "baits" in the guise of cheap  
prices—the genuine bottling of "o. o. p."

"old oscar pepper"

has the cork broken

old oscar pepper.

"o. o. p."

and the distillers' "caution label" on bottle;  
also label bearing our fac-simile signature  
reject all others.

bluthenthal & bickart  
b. & b.  
reliable whiskies.

OPiUM and Whisky Habits cured  
at home without pain. Book  
for particulars. See T. R. E.  
H. M. WOOLLEY, M. D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Lowndes Building,  
104-106 N. Pryor St.

Heating Stoves  
AT YOUR OWN PRICE.  
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

Jan 10 17t

W. & M. Mac  
TRADE MARK

With the Holidays  
Come Many Pleasures.

Entertainments, receptions and many social gatherings to which you will want to go are faultlessly laundered linens. Do not delay this important matter until the season is upon us. Send us your laundry work at once and have the beautiful and popular linen finish, the only real swell work.

Trio Steam Laundry  
79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.  
Liberal commission to agents in other towns.

TO

Texas  
—VIA—

Atlanta and West Point R.R.

THE

Best and Quickest Route.

Write for the cheapest rates that can be had, and a good map of Texas, to

Geo. W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent; E. E. Kirby, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.; Jno. A. Gee, General Passenger Agent.

## ALLOWS NO DAMAGES

Jury in the Addison Case Finds for the Defendant.

ADDISON SUED FOR \$10,000

Next Week the Suit Filed by His Daughter Will Come Up for Trial.

The Addisons lost their novel damage suit against the Exposition cotton mills yesterday.

The jury in the case returned a verdict yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in favor of the defendant. The jury was out on the case all night, but when a verdict was reached it was sealed and directed to the clerk and was opened the first thing yesterday morning after Judge Reid convened court.

The suit which was filed by J. D. Addison was in many respects one of the most interesting that has been tried in the first division of the city court in many weeks.

The allegations were of a rather sensational nature, but the mystery surrounding the case was the chief circumstance of interest.

J. D. Addison and his two daughters, Littia and Meg, were regularly employed by the Exposition Cotton Mills Company until recently. Their discharge and the circumstances leading to the dismissal was made the basis of the two damage suits which were brought against the company.

One day not very long ago Superintendent Hubert and his wife, who had signed a note to the company.

The note was most obscene and vulgar and made severe charges against the superintendent, which he most emphatically denied. The note was shown the officers of the company and others, and in a few days the three members of the Addison family were permanently discharged.

Opposed to the discharge Addison and his wife filed damage suits in the sum of \$6,000 each, claiming that they knew nothing of the note and further alleging that Superintendent Hubert and other officers of the company had shown the contents of the note to various persons, greatly humiliating the Addison family and causing suspicion to rest upon the character of the young lady.

The question of the note, however, was not touched upon in the investigation made by the court, and that question is who was the author of the note which bore the signature of the Addison girl? It was easily proven on the witness stand that the girl could neither read nor write, but the real question is, and the reason for making the charges and the note, which were not brought to light by the investigation. It is understood that the original note has been placed in the hands of an expert detective who has been engaged to find the person who wrote the note.

Next week the damage suit filed by Miss Littia Addison against the company, which is similar to her father's suit, will be taken up in the city court in the city court before Judge Reid. In the meantime it is expected that new evidence will be secured and this trial will doubtless be considerably more interesting than the suit of her father.

ARGUMENT IN BLACKWELL CASE

Divorce Trial Brought by John Blackwell Still Pending in Court.

Argument was heard yesterday by Judge Lumpkin in the Blackwell divorce case and two sessions of the superior court were held in order to finish the case last night.

The argument was not concluded, however, and the case will be resumed Monday morning. Little testimony was introduced yesterday and a hearing of a very sensational nature is to be expected. Mr. John Blackwell, the defendant in the divorce suit, was again on the stand yesterday morning testifying to a number of allegations which she brought against her husband in the nature of counter charges. Several witnesses on both sides testified to questions of minor importance, but nothing that had not already been shown was brought to light.

HONEYMOON WAS SOON OVER.

Reuben Rockwell Testifies That His Wife Ceased to Love Him.

Reuben L. Rockwell testified yesterday that after he had been married only six months he was informed by his wife that she did not love him.

He alleged in his petition that his young wife, whose maiden name was Daisey Dews, deserted him after treating him harshly and in a cruel manner. He claims that his wife deserted him without sufficient reason and that her desertion was cruel. The jury granted Rockwell a total divorce.

SAYS HER HUSBAND DRANK.

Mrs. Mamie Knott Is Granted a Total Divorce Yesterday.

A total divorce was yesterday granted Mrs. Mamie Knott from her husband, Bert Knott, whom she says she married in 1885 and with whom she lived until 1887, when a separation occurred.

The petition of Mrs. Knott, which was read before the jury yesterday, showed that her husband was an habitual drunkard and would spend his entire earnings for whisky, failing entirely to provide for the necessities of life. She also charged her husband with cruel treatment, threatening to kill her and her family.

The jury granted her a total divorce without awarding from the jury box and restored to her the maiden name of Mamie Enoch.

SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROAD.

Former Employee Brings Action for \$1,990 Damages.

Bertrand Moses, formerly an employee of the Southern Air-Line railroad, has brought suit for damages against the company for \$1,990, alleging that he was seriously and permanently injured while working on the new Seaboard depot.

Moses charges in his petition that while he was working under the direction and orders of the railroad, he sustained a heavy piece of timber was thrown upon him, which has caused serious and permanent injuries. He claims the accident was due to negligence and carelessness on the part of the other employees who were at work on the same building. The case comes up at the next term of the city court.

Are You "All Broken Up?"  
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It steadies the nerves, clears the brain and promotes digestion. Makes a pleasant and wholesome beverage.

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